

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

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Manpower Question Grows More Acute

Caused by Rapid Expansion of Armed Forces, War Plants, and Farm Output

CONGRESS OFFERS SOLUTION

Urges that All Decisions Relating to Distribution of Manpower Be Made by Single Agency

Army and Navy officials have announced that we now have about four and one-half million men in the Army, nearly one million in the Navy, and more than 400,000 in the Coast Guard. This gives us about six million men in the armed forces. We have been adding to the number throughout the year. The average number in the armed forces for 1942, as a whole, comes to 4,100,000.

We are informed by our military authorities that the average number in the service during the year 1943 will be 7,900,000. By the first of 1944 the number will be 9,500,000. Whether there will be an increase beyond that figure cannot now be determined. It is likely that there will, and that the average for 1944 will be more than 9,500,000.

In order to equip and maintain the force of 4,100,000 during the present year, 35 billion dollars has been spent. It is estimated that goods and materials to the amount of 66 billion dollars will be required to maintain the armed forces in 1943, and that during 1944, even if the total number of men in the armed services does not rise above nine and one-half million, 84 billion dollars worth of goods must be used for war materials.

The Manpower Problem

Here, then, is the manpower problem, which is recognized as one of the most difficult problems before the American people today. We are producing for war purposes 35 billion dollars worth of materials this year. We must come close to doubling this production next year. During the year following, we must produce far more than twice as much for war purposes as we are now producing.

The problem is even more serious than appears at first glance, for at the very time we must be doubling the quantity of goods produced for war purposes, we are taking men out of industry and placing them in the armed services. Through conscription we are removing labor from production. And yet, the workers who are left in industry must produce a rapidly increasing quantity of war materials.

This is clearly a problem of first magnitude. It is claiming the attention of the press, the Congress, and the general public. Fortunately, it is also having the attention of the most competent and experienced economists of the nation. The Brookings Institution, one of the leading

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Seventy-one years young

AUTHENTICATED

The Art of Speech

By Walter E. Myer

The ordinary baby performs an amazing feat during his second and third years. He masters a foreign language—foreign to him. He doesn't master it completely, but he learns to use it fairly well. He learns the names of most of the articles with which he comes into contact, and he learns to describe his most pressing desires. By the age of three he has acquired a vocabulary fairly adequate to his needs. He has done this under the spur of necessity, in order that he may get along in his simple environment. As infancy gives way to childhood, learning proceeds more slowly. The child of keen mind continues to observe and imitate, to be sure, and in this way he increases his vocabulary. But the duller child is satisfied with the ability to express very primitive feelings and desires. He is less quick to note and adopt for his own use new words and terms, and his vocabulary shows little change.

The difference between the alert and the slower-minded individual is even more marked during the years of youth and adolescence. The ambitious, spirited boy or girl will wander farther afield mentally. His mental experiences are no longer simple. He finds that he needs new terms to describe what he sees and thinks. He is not content to exist as a perambulating vegetable, living and thinking on a low level. Wishing to express fine shades of meaning, he must find words of precision and clarity. So he continues the process of vocabulary building which was first noted in infancy. His sluggish neighbor, however, is sloppy in speech, and his words are blunt instruments, mangling ideas instead of outlining them in clear relief.

Many young people fall into habits of slothful speech, not because their minds are slow, but because they are lazy. Such persons may, by act of will, resume the vocabulary building activities which have been neglected. All they need is imagination enough to see the desirability of clean-cut, interesting, well-dressed speech. It is with words that one translates to others the content of his mind and the quality of his spirit. One must take care, then, lest the finest elements of his personality may be lost in the translation.

It is not easy to build an adequate vocabulary. "Spare and sinewy utterance," says the London Times, "is not to be had merely for the asking, or even for the thinking. It must be won by painful practice and by a watchful severity with one's own outpourings."

If you are intent upon vocabulary building, do as infants do, listen, observe, use the words which you hear. Then do as babies cannot yet do. Read widely, and with a dictionary at hand. When an unfamiliar word appears, consult your dictionary. Then use the new acquisition in your conversation. Do not set out to find long words or unusual terms. Be on guard against any disposition to show off by using words which are probably strange to your associates. Let the true usefulness of a word commend it to you.

Italy's Role In War Watched By Allies

Opening of African Front Makes Italians More Vulnerable to Large Attack

HOME FRONT IS WEAKENING

Mussolini Losing Support as Result of Unpopularity of War, Bitter Hatred of Germans

Since the sudden American and British offensive in North Africa early this month, there has been considerable speculation about the next step in the war against the Axis. Where the Allies will strike is naturally known only to those in charge of the strategy. The location of the second front in Europe may be as much a surprise to the people of the world as was the landing of troops in French North Africa. However, it is recognized on all sides that the present African campaign—the battle to gain control of Tunisia and the British struggle completely to destroy Rommel's forces—is but a preliminary bout. The real show will come when the United Nations storm the continent of Europe itself in an attempt to engage the main forces of the Axis powers.

Invasion of Italy?

More and more attention is now being paid to Italy as the logical place for an invasion of the continent. For one thing, Italy is the weaker member of the Axis. Not only have her soldiers made a poor showing in the war, but reliable reports from Italy indicate that the people are war-weary, disgusted with Mussolini and all the trappings of Fascism, and anxious to return to peace. It is felt that an invasion of Italy would encounter little opposition from the civilian population; that, in fact, American and British troops would actually be helped by the Italian population.

Another reason why Italy is considered the likely point of invasion is its geographical location. A glance at the map reveals that Italy is located at the narrowest point of the Mediterranean. It is, in effect, the waistline of the great middle sea. The distance between Tunisia and the Italian island of Sicily is only 90 miles. Mussolini has frequently referred to Tunisia as a pistol pointed at the heart of Italy.

That is why the Allies are now making such an intensive drive to seize Tunisia. It offers the best springboard for an invasion of Italy. Bizerte is the best naval base on the southern coast of the Mediterranean. It is equipped to handle large fleets of the United States and Britain. It has all the necessary facilities for repairing and refueling naval vessels. It is well protected against bombardment from either the air or the sea. In Allied hands, Bizerte would enable the Allies to control the central Mediterranean. From Tunisia,

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U. S. NAVY

Planes in This War

PBY-5 The "Catalina"

NAVY planes, like Army aircraft, are designed to play a number of different roles in warfare. The Navy has its big, multi-engined patrol planes, its bombers, its speedy torpedo planes, its transports, and its light scouting planes. On the whole, these planes have given a good account of themselves, despite the fact that some of them were not of the latest type when the United States entered the war.

The Navy's patrol bombers, for example, have been reported by the Office of War Information to be the equals of any in the world. Their range—the quality by which this type must stand or fall—is probably superior to that of any foreign type. Although one of the Navy's patrol types—the PBY—has been criticized for lack of speed, it should be remembered that such craft are not built for speed, but for their ability to remain long hours in the air and to land on rough water for refueling and servicing. The PBY has the sturdiness which is essential to fulfilling these requirements.

There are various models of patrol bombers. Some of them are powered by two motors and some by four. Each engine drives a three-bladed propeller whose blades can be varied in their pitch at the will of the pilot—all the way from the normal pitch for speed or climb to the reverse pitch for backing up

the plane when it is on the water.

The crew is protected by a metal-clad hull and fuselage; full details about the armoring, of course, are kept secret. While not on watch, members of the crew have bunks in which they may rest or sleep.

Patrol craft, as their name suggests, are designed primarily for long-range overseas scouting, either from shore bases or tenders. But they are also equipped to carry heavy loads of bombs, torpedoes, and mines, and if the need should arise they can transport troops.

One of the Navy's best known patrol craft is the Consolidated PBY-5, called the *Catalina*. A two-motored plane, it is being used both as a bomber and for reconnaissance work, especially on the Alaskan and Pacific fronts. It weighs about 15 tons, has a range of some 4,000 miles, and measures 68 feet long with a wing span of 104 feet.

The British have used *Catalinas* to escort convoys approaching the isles, and the Japanese have felt the weight of bombs dropped from *Catalinas* over the Solomons. An observer returned from Alaska reported that he had seen *Catalinas* "tirelessly flying patrols and searches, shadowing Japanese surface vessels, fighting Zeros, loosing torpedoes, strafing submarines, carrying cargo and troops, and even serving as dive bombers."

SMILES

Said the boots to the cowboy: "You ride; I'll go on foot."
The big rose to the little one: "Hi, bud!"
One light to another: "Let's go out tonight!"
One ear to another: "Funny we haven't met—we live on the same block."
—SELECTED



"No, Ed, frankly I don't think he has the makings of a good hunting dog."
—KING IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

He: "Until I met you my life had been a desert."
She: "Well, that must explain why I've been thinking of camels ever since we've been dancing."
—MONITOR

Newsboy: "Extra! Extra! Read all about it. Two men swindled."
Passerby: "I'll take one. . . Say, there isn't anything in here about two men being swindled."
Newsboy: "Extra! Extra! Three men swindled."
—LINDBLOOM WEEKLY

Parachute instructor's last words: "And remember, if at first you don't succeed, forget about it."
—HIRSCH HERALD

Customer: "These eggs aren't fresh."
Grocer: "The boy just brought them from the country."
Customer: "What country?"
—SCRIPPAGE

Imagine the confusion of the housewife who recently questioned the high price of a pillow, only to have the salesman explain to her that down is up!
—CLASSMATE

Sidelights on the News

APPARENTLY the bloc of southern senators who wish to preserve the poll tax are going to be able through filibustering to prevent its repeal. Here is what the New York Times thinks of this filibuster:

The old question of majority rule vs. minority rights is raised whenever the business of the Senate is held up by a filibuster. The delaying tactics of empty debate and incessant demands for a roll-call can be defended up to a certain point. There have been occasions when a small minority, deeply convinced of the justice of its cause, has served the country well by postponing action on some controversial question until the merits of the issue were better understood or the will of the people was revealed more clearly.

We do not believe that any justification of this kind can be found for the filibuster which is now in progress against Senate action on the proposal to outlaw the poll tax in federal elections. This issue is well understood. It has been debated, times without number, over a long period of years. There is no need for delay in order to clarify the question. On logical grounds the proposal justifies itself. Elective federal officers, from the President down, have a voice in the affairs of every citizen of every state. There is no desire, or intention, on the part of the states which have no poll taxes to interfere in the local business of the eight states which have such requirements for voting. The real question is whether or not the citizens of forty states have a right to see to it that the citizens of eight states are not misrepresented or under-represented in federal elections.

That is the issue. Its merits should be decided by the democratic process of a full and fair debate, to be followed by a vote. The Senate minority which is now deliberately obstructing such a vote, and delaying the work of Congress in wartime, is giving a poor exhibition of democracy.



It is currently being advocated by some people that the work week be lengthened. The New Republic offers these reasons for opposing such a plan:

In spite of all explanations, many people apparently still believe that federal law limits the work week to 40 hours. All it does, however, is to specify that overtime be paid beyond this figure. When orders are slack, this does tend to limit actual hours of work, because of the higher cost of labor on overtime. But that is desirable, and constitutes a gain in conditions that should not be compromised. At present, most establishments are working shifts longer than 40 hours anyway. Amending the law would have no effect on output, but would merely constitute a reduction in wages. That, apparently, is the real purpose of most of those who urge the change. It is one thing to put a ceiling on wages where they are, and quite another to attempt a nationwide reduction. The resentment which would result would probably so injure morale as to hamper production.

In war industries, many workers are already on shifts of 48 hours; some of them work longer. Would still longer shifts increase production? It must be borne in mind that the most efficient way to utilize machinery is usually by continuous operation. Three shifts of eight hours each achieve this result. Six days of such work per week thus are equivalent to a 48-hour week. Hours could be lengthened, under continuous operation, only by depriving the force of the weekly day of rest, or by having two shifts of 12 hours each, with a 60-hour or 72-hour week.

Many studies have shown that output falls off after a certain number of hours of work. First it begins to fall off in the extra hours; if hours are lengthened sufficiently, fatigue accumulates so that total output declines. People can put forth extra energy under sufficient incentive during short emergencies, but in the long run, production will suffer.

REPRESENTATIVE MAAS of Minnesota harshly criticized the Navy for "losing the war in the Pacific" and misleading the country with false information. Roscoe Drummond writes a rebuttal in the Christian Science Monitor:

These conclusions about the way the Navy is doing things are today accepted by a number of observers who have no other purpose than to get at the facts:

The Navy is not trying to conceal its losses from the American people nor is it trying to minimize them. It is not afraid that the country can't take bad news. The Navy—and its highest officers affirm the truth of this statement—has at no time ever considered or ever acted to juggle the news to play the good news off against the bad. It has never timed the release of any naval information to accomplish any purpose other than to tell the news as soon as the Navy believes it would not aid the enemy. Some embarrassing coincidences have occurred but they were coincidences.

The Navy is not holding back any secrets on operational news from Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information. When Mr. Davis says all the losses up to any date have been announced, Mr. Davis now has all the facts to go on. He didn't always have all the facts. He does now.

The Navy, as with the Army, is the final, absolute, sovereign authority as to when war news must be held up because it will benefit the enemy, but these decisions are not taken in secret. They are taken in consultation with the Office of War Information, and there is today very little disagreement between the civilian and military authorities as to news which must be withheld.

WALTER LIPPMANN, in his syndicated column, makes these pointed observations about our recognition of Darlan in North Africa:

The French commanders in Africa were undoubtedly favorable to us. They had no wish to fight us. As Frenchmen they are against the Axis. Yet as soldiers they were bound by their oath, and by that deep sense of ordered legality which nowhere in the world is more deeply engrained than it is in France. As soldiers they felt themselves bound to follow the orders of what they, and incidentally we too until our landing, had considered the constituted authority of France—namely the government of Marshal Pétain. Therefore, they did not obey the injunctions of General Giraud and they did fight us until Admiral Darlan, who in their eyes possessed the legal authority, gave the order to cease firing.

By means of General Eisenhower's arrangement with Admiral Darlan the constituted authority, as recognized in North Africa, was transferred from Vichy to Algiers.

We have now to make the passage to a political arrangement which can last until the whole of France has been liberated. The right way to accomplish this is to proclaim in North Africa the restoration of the constitution and the laws of the Third Republic. Then, when we talk about the freedom of the French, they will know exactly what we mean: we shall mean the freedom which they enjoyed under their own laws before the Third Republic was destroyed by the enemy and subverted by a conspiracy.





The islands of the Mediterranean again play historic roles

The Vital Mediterranean Islands

WITH the war spotlight shifted to North Africa, the Mediterranean Sea and its many islands are once more of prime strategic importance. The Mediterranean has a long history as a battleground, and most of its islands have, at one time or another, ranked as military prizes. We list the major ones below, with a brief descriptive analysis of each.

From London to Chungking, mass bombings have become usual in this war, but no spot on earth has taken more punishment from the air than Malta. The little island, only 17 miles long and eight miles wide, has become a land of wreckage and cave-dwellers, but it still stands to serve the United Nations' cause.

Called Britain's unsinkable aircraft carrier, Malta has proved invaluable as a refueling station for planes and submarines. From its three battered airfields, British planes take off to harry Axis convoys and to drop their bombs on Italy. Malta's strategic location, 60 miles south of Sicily, and less than 200 miles from points on the African mainland, has been one of the most important factors in keeping the Mediterranean from complete domination by the Axis.

Most of the bombing planes which have attacked Malta came from Sicily, where the Luftwaffe has important bases. Sicily is the largest and most important of the Mediterranean islands. The Axis prizes it as the dominant air base of the region, and also as the closest stepping-stone to Africa. Its mainland is even more closely linked with the Tunisian coast by the tiny Italian island of Pantelleria, lying between the two shores.

Before the war, Sicily was also important economically. Its fertile soil and comparatively large population of 4,000,000 lent themselves to profitable agriculture. Two-thirds of Italy's wines were made from Sicilian grapes, and the seacoast was famous for its fishing and canning industries.

The second largest island in the Mediterranean is Sardinia, another Italian possession to the northwest of Sicily. Now that the Axis is in possession of Corsica, this island is another important link between Italy and Africa, about 100 miles below its southernmost tip.

Directly north of Sardinia, lying between Italy and the southern coast

of France, is the pleasant island of Corsica. Famous as the birthplace of Napoleon, the island has long been a point of contention between Italy and France. In the 1700's, Genoa, one of the Italian states, owned it, but a revolt gave the Corsicans a brief period of freedom. A few years later, the French took over, and controlled the island until the recent invasion of Mussolini's armies.

West of Corsica and Sardinia, and just off Spain's east coast, is a group of minor islands known as the Balearics. The strange name, meaning "throwers" was applied in ancient times because of the skill their people showed in fighting with slings.

The most important islands of the 15 in the group are Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentera. Like most of the other Mediterranean islands, they produce fruit, wine, and grain. Fishing is also one of the leading industries.

Between Greece and Turkey stretch the blue waters of the Aegean Sea. Scattered throughout this arm of the Mediterranean are hun-

dreds of islands, the most important of which are the Dodecanese group. These 12 islands are of small economic value, but strung along the Turkish coast at the entrance to the Aegean, their strategic importance is tremendous.

Now the Dodecanese belong to Italy, and the major islands have been fortified as bases for the Axis in the eastern Mediterranean. Of these, the largest and most valuable is Rhodes, just 11 miles off the Turkish coast. From Germany's fine air stations on this island, bombing raiders have come to terrorize the eastern Mediterranean.

Rhodes looks back upon an exciting history of Greek, Roman, and medieval European life. In the harbor of its capital city, Kastro, was once the famous Colossus of Rhodes, a giant statue of the god Apollo. The figure was reputedly so large that ships could pass beneath its legs.

North of the Dodecanese is the island of Chios, a small, fertile spot of land which is thought to be the birthplace of the poet Homer. Although Chios enjoys a mild climate

and beautiful landscape, severe earthquakes are common. The island, which has been a Greek possession since 1913, saw considerable fighting in the First World War. With the whole of Greece in Axis hands, it is now an additional menace to the Turks.

In May of 1941, the descent of German paratroopers brought Crete into a prominence it had not known for centuries. Long before the heyday of the Greeks and Romans, this long, narrow island, 80 miles south of Greece itself, had a highly developed civilization. This culture, the Minoan, was lost in early conquest. In modern times, Crete was under Turkish rule until 1913, when it passed into the control of the Greeks.

When the Germans landed by parachute and glider last year, it was something new to military practice. Never before had an air-borne army successfully invaded and captured an enemy territory.

Before the famous battle, the British had counted on the rocky little island to protect the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Now it bases Axis bombers, endangering Egypt to the south and Turkey on the north-east. Although most of Crete is mountainous, it has a fertile coastal area with good harbors facing Greece on the north shore.

Directly east of Crete, only 40 miles from Asia Minor is the British-owned island of Cyprus. A rocky, and rather barren territory, it has been well fortified to protect the Middle East from German or Italian attack. The United Nations believe it can withstand assault, since its defenses are better than those at Crete, and the closest German base, on the island of Rhodes, is too far for effective raiding.

Cyprus is one of the larger Mediterranean islands, stretching more than 100 miles in length. Few Europeans outside of British soldiers and civil administrators inhabit the island, and the natives have long been restive under British rule. The population is a mixture of Greeks, Turks, Arabs, and Armenians.

Straight Thinking on the War

BY CLAY COSS

MANY people are expressing the hope that, when the war is over, we may create conditions which will make the world safer and better than it has been, that we may make arrangements which will prevent future wars and that some of the injustices which give rise to wars may be removed.

Edwin C. Hill, radio commentator, is sarcastic about proposals to make the world better after the war. The newspaper *PM* quotes this observation from one of Hill's recent broadcasts: "Some persons who are fond of making speeches in polysyllabic words assure us, with the solemn mien of bearded prophets, that we shall build a better world when the Axis powers are defeated. That would seem to suggest that our present world, including the U.S.A., is an inferior sort of world, a kind of Grade B world, slightly moth-eaten and tattered at the

edges. What's the matter with our present world, Heaven being unavailable at the moment? The fact is, there isn't a thing the matter with the world."

Mr. Hill uses here the old trick



Edwin C. Hill

of making fun of those with whom he disagrees; of trying to make others laugh at them. He also appeals to conservatives who oppose changes of any kind. He appeals further to those who think it un-

patriotic to criticize anything about our own country. He subtly suggests that those who want to build a better world do not like the United States. This trick can often be used with great success.

As a matter of fact, the very best friends of America are those who try to make it better. We honor the Americans of early days who were always working to improve their country. It has been through the efforts of such people that progress has been made.

The statement that there is nothing wrong with the world is, of course, pure nonsense. There is something wrong with a world which is burning in the flames of global war. It will be very hard to find all the things that are wrong and to change enough of them so that there may be peace and security again. But all people with intelligence and courage should work toward that goal.

The Story of the Week

The War Fronts

As we go to press, the battle for Tunisia appears to be reaching a climax. For the first time in the war, American soldiers on a large scale have engaged the Germans in battle. The immediate objectives of the Allies in Tunisia are the ports of Bizerte and Tunis. Already American and British forces have seized important airfields in the western part of the country. The Axis forces, many of whom have been flown to Tunisia from Europe, are reported to be digging in at about 30 miles from the two cities. So far, however, the fighting has consisted of preliminary skirmishes with the real test of strength yet to come.

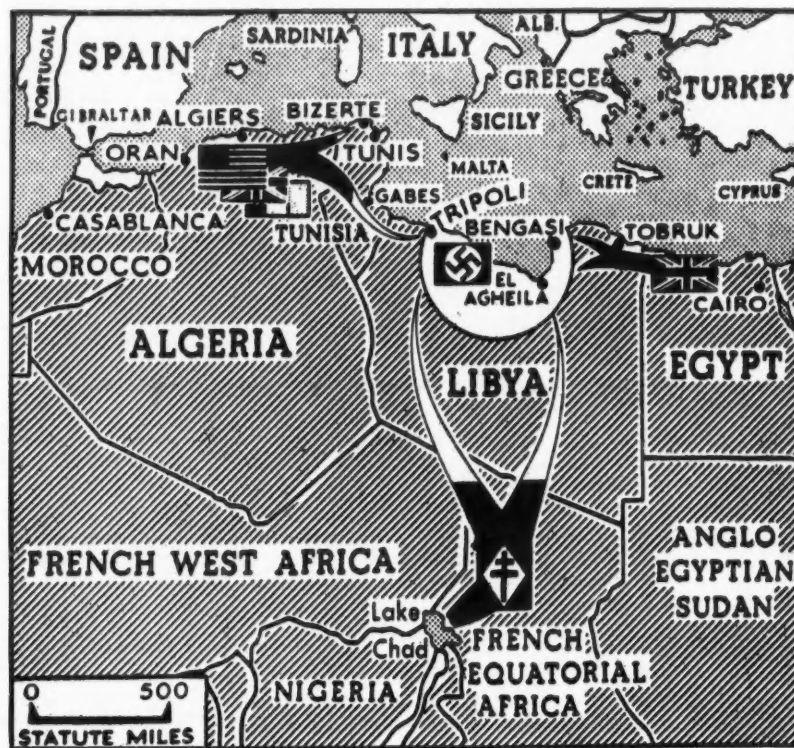
In the South Pacific, we appear to have won an even more smashing victory against the Japanese than was originally announced. Altogether, according to the Navy, we sank a total of 28 Japanese warships and damaged at least 10 others in the great battle of two weeks ago. While the Japanese may be expected to return for another try at Guadalcanal, our position there seems to be relatively secure.

On the Russian front, there were signs that the Soviets were preparing to launch an offensive against the Germans. It will be recalled that it was just a year ago that the winter offensive which saved Moscow was started, and there are signs that the Russians will now attempt to prevent the Nazis from establishing a winter line. Russian newspapers were particularly optimistic about the prospects of the Allies and promised action "which will not give the enemy a breathing spell this winter."

French Politics

Recognition by Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower of Admiral Jean Darlan as the political leader of the French in North Africa has caused widespread criticism throughout the United Nations. Since Darlan was formerly associated with the Vichy government, at one time No. 2 man in that regime, it is argued, we should have no dealings with him. The followers of General Charles de Gaulle, in particular, have been disturbed over this development in North Africa.

The criticism of our acceptance of Darlan had reached such proportions last week that President Roosevelt



From three directions United Nations forces close in on the Axis

discussed it in one of his press conferences. He made it clear that General Eisenhower had made an arrangement with Darlan which is only temporary in nature. He emphasized the fact that the deal accomplished two important military objectives. It saved American, British, and French lives by bringing the fighting to a halt in Morocco and Algeria with a minimum of delay. Secondly, it eliminated the "mopping up" operations which might have taken two months and delayed the vital attack upon Tunisia. Only Darlan was in a position to accomplish these results, it is felt (see Walter Lippmann's comment on page 2).

Meanwhile, in France proper political events moved swiftly. Marshal Pétain conferred virtually dictatorial powers upon Pierre Laval. Laval was given power to write his own laws and issue his own decrees. The purpose of this move was apparently to swing the French people into line with the Germans. In his first speech to the French people under his new powers, Laval called for closer cooperation with Germany. "An entente with Germany is the only guarantee for peace in Europe," he said.

Since all France is now occupied by the Nazis, Laval's position will make little difference. The Vichy regime has lost what little independence it had before and the Nazis can dictate whatever policies it wishes the government to follow.

Railroad Record

During World War I the nation experienced its greatest traffic jam when 200,000 railroad cars piled up for miles around shipping terminals waiting for weeks to be unloaded. The lack of planning and organization of rail traffic became so serious that the government took over and operated the railroads for the duration of the war.

This time it has been quite a different story, for the railroads have established one of the finest performance records of the present war

effort. Although they have fewer employees and much less equipment than in their peak years, the railroads are today successfully carrying by far the biggest volume of traffic in history, and doing it more rapidly and efficiently than ever before.

Passenger traffic has doubled since the war began in Europe, yet the roads are able to carry a million soldiers a month, not counting those on furlough. Freight traffic, too, is enormous. Every day the railroads deliver an average of 6,000 carloads of food and equipment to more than 150 government camps and projects. Every day they ship almost 1,000 carloads of food to ports from where they are sent to our Allies.

Chiang's Message

"Among our friends there has been recently some talk of China emerging as the leader of Asia, as if China wished the mantle of an unworthy Japan to fall on her shoulders. Having herself been a victim of exploitation, China has infinite sympathy for the submerged nations of Asia, and toward them China feels she has only responsibilities—not rights. We repudiate the idea of leadership of Asia because the 'fuehrer principle' has been synonymous for domination and exploitation, precisely as the 'east Asia co-prosperity sphere' has stood for a race of mythical supermen lording over groveling subject races.

"China has no desire to replace Western imperialism in Asia with an Oriental imperialism or isolationism of its own or of anyone else. We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs, which in the end make for bigger and better wars, to effective organization of world unity. Unless real world cooperation replaces both isolationism and imperialism of whatever form in the new interdependent world of free nations, there will be no lasting security for you or for us."

These are the words of the leader of China, Chiang Kai-shek, in a mes-

sage sent to the Eleventh Forum on Current Problems sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune. His ringing call for international cooperation and world brotherhood takes its place as one of the finest statements of postwar aims yet made by a leader of the United Nations.

Plane Planning

In order to speed up plane production for the United Nations' offensive, Donald Nelson, WPB chief, has appointed Charles E. Wilson as head of a special war production board for aircraft. Mr. Wilson, former president of the General Electric Company, will have powers which parallel those of William M. Jeffers with regard to rubber.

Nelson has announced that next year, plane production must be doubled. This means that careful planning and control of the aircraft industry will be necessary. In his new capacity, Mr. Wilson will direct all operations, even ordering new plants to be built if existing facilities prove inadequate.

This year's aircraft goal was originally set at 60,000 planes, with a possible 125,000 for next year. As the need for heavy bombers increased, over-all totals for this year were lowered. Mr. Nelson made it clear, however, that the doubling of pro-



CHINA'S LEADERS. Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek in a recent photograph made in Chungking.

duction for next year means doubled tonnage as well as twice the actual number of planes.

Big Drive

More than 300,000 volunteers will begin working tomorrow, December 1, on the biggest money-borrowing campaign ever undertaken in the world's history. During the coming month, they will assist the United States Treasury in raising \$9,000,000,000. The highest previous borrowing the world has known was the \$6,000,000,000 which the United States government obtained in September 1918.

An effort will be made, in the present drive, to reach every wage earner and every bank, insurance company, or other business with funds to invest. The Treasury especially desires to add 7,000,000 more income earners to the list of individuals who are already buying bonds regularly.

A gigantic campaign of this type may be expected at intervals of every



Nemesis
COAKLEY IN WASHINGTON POST

three or four months from now on. Taxes, plus the regular monthly sales of bonds and stamps, do not bring in enough revenue, now that war costs are hovering around \$6,000,000,000 a month. It has become necessary, in addition, to conduct more intensive drives from time to time.

Grocery Basket

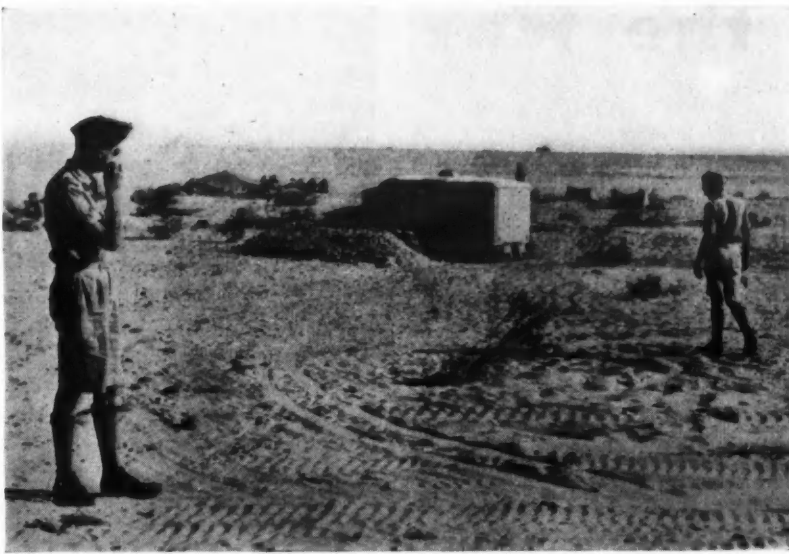
New developments are taking place so rapidly on the food front now that the need for one-man control over the entire situation is generally apparent. Who the man will be and how soon he will be named are matters which, at this writing, remain uncertain. It is obvious, however, that he will have a tremendous job in surveying the food needs of the United States, its armed forces, and its Allies, and then arranging production and distribution to meet these needs.

Until this over-all control is established, the nation must continue to expect a variety of separate actions by different government agencies on the food problem. A few days ago, for example, half of all the butter in storage was taken off the market—"frozen"—in order to make it available for our armed forces and lend-lease shipments. No rationing of butter is in immediate prospect, but shortages will doubtless appear in various localities. Consumers are asked to cut down their butter consumption, and are warned that hoarded butter, even at ice-box temperature, will become rancid. Peanut butter, margarine, and cooking oils are suggested as good substitutes for the various uses made of butter.

Sooner or later, however, butter will probably have to be rationed, as will other dairy products. Meat rationing is in prospect beginning about mid-January, and the proposed allowance of 2½ pounds per week per person may be cut to two pounds. With sugar and coffee already rationed, and meat and dairy products becoming more restricted, other food shortages will hardly occasion any surprise.

Relief for Europe

The United States is now planning to shoulder a large part of the burden of an impoverished Europe after the war. An expanded form of the Lend-Lease Administration is expected to carry much of the responsibility in rehabilitating the nations now starving under the Axis. All of the United



FIRST AID IN NORTH AFRICA. A regimental Aid Post, a medical unit with the Allied forces, is parked on the front line where it will do the most good in the desert war. In the far background is a tank on patrol.

Nations will participate in the worldwide reconstruction, but as the richest of these countries, the United States will contribute most heavily.

After the last war, Herbert Hoover directed a similar program as chairman of the American Relief Administration. Food, clothing, and tools for both farming and industry were supplied to the countries of Europe which had been desolated by battle. This time, Governor Herbert Lehman will act as foreign food czar.

As relief administrator he will plan the allocation of supplies to the various nations occupied by the United Nations or friendly to them. President Roosevelt has already directed shipments of weapons, food, and clothing to the people of North Africa. It is thought that a program of this kind, undertaken immediately, will stimulate resistance to the Nazis and turn doubtful countries toward the Allies.

Advance Agent

America's invasion of North Africa marked the end of a two-year task for Robert D. Murphy, who is better known abroad than at home for his exceptional diplomatic talents. Late in 1940, from his vantage point as counselor to the American embassy

in Vichy, he foresaw the need to strengthen the United States' position among the peoples of North Africa. He outlined a plan toward that end, sold it to Secretary of State Hull, who in turn won the President's backing, and was chosen to tackle the campaign.

With a handful of picked representatives (outnumbered 20 to one by Axis agents in North Africa), Murphy went to work. This small band went about softening criticism of the Allies, gleaned vital military information, and seeking out the keymen—French and natives—who could be won over to cooperate with the United Nations. One of the fruits of Murphy's efforts was Lieutenant General Mark Clark's secret rendezvous with representatives of General Henri Giraud in Africa.

A veteran of 25 years in the foreign service, Murphy kept his headquarters in Algiers, but ranged far and wide in North Africa on his mysterious missions. At the end of his successful spadework, when American forces were hammering at the gates of Algiers, he was jailed. But his triumph came when armistice negotiations between General Eisenhower and the French leaders were postponed until Murphy was freed and could take part.

News From All Fronts

Since Pearl Harbor the Army and Navy have purchased land and private property with a total area equal to that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and four-fifths of New Jersey. Before the war is over, the Office of War Information stated a few days ago, the government will take over about 30,000,000 acres—equal to the area of all New England.

Congress has completed action on a measure permitting the organization of a women's reserve in the Coast Guard, similar to the WAACS of the Army and the WAVES of the Navy. The new group is formally named the Women's Auxiliary Reserve of the Coast Guard, but it will be called the SPARS.

The Smithsonian Institution reported a few days ago that there is good reason to believe the sun can finally be harnessed to run engines and machines of all kinds. Enough progress has been made along this line, it stated, to offer that hope.

News that American troops had invaded North Africa was flashed with lightning speed to natives far southward by drums. The correspondent who reported the fact added that "drummers who begin training as tiny boys spend a lifetime at it and are able to impart meaning by tone as well as by a dot-dash system."

The government wants worn-out silk and nylon hose with which to make such things as gunpowder bags. The discarded stockings should be laundered and then taken to any store which sells hosiery. Since it will pass the hose on to the government without compensation, individuals should not expect to receive any money for what they turn in.

For the first time since 1928, the Senate recently ordered the arrest of absent members in order to produce a quorum for transacting business. Warrants were issued for eight members who were known to be in the capital, but not present on the floor of the Senate.

News Quiz of the Week

(Answers on page 8, column 4)

1. King Farouk I recently announced that his country had been promised representation at the postwar peace conference. Of what country is he king?
2. What was the basic gasoline rationing coupon worth after November 22 in the eastern states?
3. True or false: Men deferred from military service because they are essential farm workers must obtain approval of their draft boards before leaving their jobs.
4. If the minor party members of the new 78th Congress all sided in with the Republican members, how big a margin would the Democratic bloc have: (a) 4; (b) 9; (c) 12; (d) 27?
5. In this connection, do you know how many minor party members there will be in each house of the new Congress?
6. What famous city of ancient times was located near the site of the modern city of Tunis?
7. The United States has (a) declared war on France; (b) broken off relations with France; (c) declared war on Vichy but not on the African colonies of France.
8. Can you locate and identify Toulon, Buna, Gona?

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9. Which one of these gentlemen is leader of the Commandos and cousin to the King of England? (a) Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander; (b) Lord Linlithgow; (c) Sir Arthur Travers Harris; (d) Lord Louis Mountbatten.
10. If you heard someone talking about the "General Grant" and the "General Sherman" in this war, would you know what they meant?
11. If you heard someone mention the "Crusader," the "Covenanter," and the "Waltzing Matilda," what would they mean?

The American Observer

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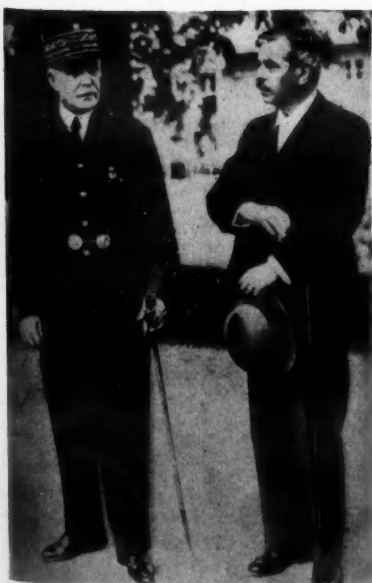
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MARSHAL PETAIN has turned control over what is left of the Vichy government to Pierre Laval.

Italy and the War

(Concluded from page 1)

the United States and Britain could launch mass air raids not only upon the Italian islands of Sicily and Sardinia but also upon the Italian mainland.

Perhaps the greatest advantage the Allies would enjoy in launching an attack upon Italy is the basic economic weakness of the country. The war has severely strained the industries of the country. In normal times, her prosperity depends to a considerable extent upon foreign trade, and much of that trade has now been curtailed. She must import 97 per cent of her coal and 98 per cent of her oil. She has few of the necessary minerals to support an industrial economy.

Food Situation

While it is true that the Italian people are probably not starving, they can hardly be said to be well fed. The well-to-do, officials of the Fascist party, and members of the armed forces undoubtedly get enough to eat. But the common people have been rationed so severely that they scarcely get enough food to keep themselves in good health. Reynolds and Eleanor Packard, two correspondents for the United Press who were in Italy from the beginning of the war until last May, give us an idea of the fare of the common Italians. In their recent book, *Balcony Empire*, they write of the Italian workingman's diet as follows:

Ten ounces of soggy, brownish bread a day; a little more than two ounces of black spaghetti a day; two eggs a week; three or four potatoes a week; enough veal for one meal a week; enough lamb or goat for one meal a week; a quarter of a pound of butter or oil a week; from three to four ounces of cheese made from skimmed milk a week; fish, perhaps once a week; enough rabbit or sausage for one meal a week. Once in a while some beans, lentils, dried peas, or chestnuts, which were still cheap enough for the working-class housewife to buy, could be found, but they were very scarce—partly owing to speculation and hoarding, partly to the fact that flours made out of such vegetables were used in making bread. Chicken had become



A hero like Nero
SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

far too expensive for working-class people, although fairly plentiful. Aside from these staple foods, Italians of the poorer classes had nothing more to eat except green vegetables and fruit, which in Italy gave indication of continuing abundance. Even the sale of nuts was blocked since they were being used to make a substitute cooking oil. Housewives and children got less break than their menfolk—about six and a half ounces a day.

The Packards tell of other hardships the Italian people are obliged to endure. Houses and apartments can be heated for only 100 days,

starting December 10 and then only from two p. m. to 10 p. m. Hot water is provided only three times a week for a few hours in the morning. Cooking gas is strictly rationed. Clothing is so closely rationed that the only people who can keep warm are those who can afford the high prices of the Black Market. When the Packards left Italy, the price of a pair of leather shoes (bootleg) was \$40, and the price of other articles of clothing was similarly exorbitant.

War Unpopular

The war has never been very popular with the Italian people. When Hitler invaded Poland, there was widespread fear throughout the country that Italy would march side by side with her Axis partner. The announcement that Italy would not go to war was the "signal for nationwide rejoicing," write the Packards. "Since that day, there has never been manifest a Roman-holiday spirit of like magnitude by the Italian people. The newspaper kiosks were rocked by the throngs who wanted to see with their own eyes the telegram and communicate that meant Italy was remaining out of the fighting."

When Italy entered the war, a few days before the French surrender in June 1940, there was a feeling that the conflict would be over in a few weeks and the Italians were jubilant. When, however, Great Britain refused to give in and it became apparent that the war would drag on, discouragement swept over the country. Not only did Italy not receive the rewards she expected in the form of French possessions such as Nice, Savoy, and Tunisia, but she saw her own African empire vanish. Her armies were defeated in Ethiopia by the British, and the Germans had to step in to prevent complete collapse in Libya during the early campaigns in that country. Her Greek campaign was a complete failure until Hitler sent his own armies to save the situation for Italy.

Hatred of Germans

Not only have the Italians suffered the humiliation of military defeat, but they have witnessed their own country occupied by German troops. How many German soldiers, members of the secret police, and other officials have been sent to Italy is, of course, unknown. But they have been sufficiently numerous to anger the Italians. Positive hatred has developed between the two races, according to the Packards, who write:

We could see this hatred wherever Italians and Germans met in Italy. In all the subtle ways of which only the Italian is capable, the Germans were snubbed. The Italian waiters in restaurants would take a long time to wait upon Germans, and the waiters in cafes, which are notorious for their slow service, would pretend that they did not hear the clucking and finger snapping of impatient German soldiers and fifth columnists. On the busy streets in which the Italians loved to meander with slow-motion steps, the hurrying Germans found that no longer would their Latin colleagues move aside when they came marching along in their usual double-quick time. Even in hotels, the Germans found it more and more difficult to obtain rooms. . . .

The friction between Italians and Germans which grew out of the Russian war paved the way for the creation of a huge group of Italian fifth columnists within Italy, numbering many millions; fifth columnists who were ready to rise up against Germany—and Mussolini, too—once they felt they had any chance of success.



The Italian peninsula is particularly vulnerable to attack

Other correspondents who have been in Italy agree with the Packards that Mussolini has lost most of his support among the Italian people. Il Duce is blamed for bringing all Italy's present woes upon her. He is blamed for having sacrificed the lives of thousands of Italian young men for naught.

Against Mussolini

The declaration of war upon the United States was another cause of the decline in Mussolini's popularity. Whatever grievances the Italians may have had against the British (the principal one being British domination of the Mediterranean), they had nothing against America. For one thing, there is scarcely an Italian family which does not have some relative in the United States. Many of these relatives have been sending money home and they have been speaking in glowing terms of the United States. All this has had a decided effect upon the attitude of the Italian people toward America and toward the war.

In spite of the fact that the Italians are war-weary and disgusted, that probably not more than 10 per cent of them are loyal to Mussolini, that they hate the Germans with a bitter and burning hatred, there is little likelihood that they will rise up and overthrow the Fascist government and the Nazi hordes who occupy the country. The opposition is not organized. There is no leader to whom they may turn.

This does not mean that the opposition in Italy cannot be organized effectively. It is one thing for a people to attempt to overthrow its government and the heavily armed forces of an occupying power and it is quite another for it to support armies which come to liberate it. The United States enjoys the great advantage of having a good reputation among the Italians. As the Packards point out in their book, "Although Americans at home may not realize it, America is the one major

power in the world today with a reputation for trying always to be both just and humane."

It may be that the Allies will not choose Italy for their offensive against the continent of Europe. If they do, they will enjoy many advantages. That they are making the most of the discontent of the Italian people with the present state of affairs is seen from a number of recent developments. It was not an idle gesture which this government made when it removed the stigma of "alien enemy" from Italians residing in this country. Only a few days ago, Assistant Secretary of State Berle had the present situation in Italy in mind when he said in a speech delivered in New York but intended as much for the 45,000,000 inhabitants of Italy:

In this new military situation, Italy once more enters the valley of decision. She must decide whether she will exhaust her remaining men, and let her nationhood ebb out as servant of a decaying Nazi state, or whether she will cleanse herself from the evil into which her Fascists have led her. . . .

We in America insist on hoping that the day will come when we can once more welcome her into the brotherhood of civilization a free and friendly nation, giving again to the world the fruit of her shining culture and her splendid traditions. . . . The Italian people now, while the struggle is in progress, can give unquestioned evidence that the philosophy of conquest and force has been conclusively put aside, by joining the struggle against Nazi and Fascist tyranny.

To those true patriots who undertake the liberation of Italy we say, you do not act alone. The armies of America and the United Nations are close at hand.

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U. S. Manpower Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

economic research organizations of the country, has studied the question of how we may obtain the manpower necessary to meet the increasing war requirements. It has issued a report on the subject which is published as a pamphlet entitled *Is There Enough Manpower?* prepared by Harold W. Metz (Washington: Brookings Institution, 25 cents). The facts found in this article are taken in the main from the Brookings report.

The problem, as we have stated, is to produce nearly twice as much for war purposes in 1943 as is produced in 1942 and then go on increasing the production of materials for the use of the armed forces. If this result is not achieved, the war effort will break down. It must, therefore, be achieved. The goals of war production must be reached. But how are we to reach them? The Brookings report describes several courses of action, all of which must be followed.

Cutting Civilian Goods

1. Since there is a limit to the amount that can be produced in America with the manpower available, we must produce less for civilian use. Plants and factories which have been making things for ordinary use must cease to manufacture these things and make war materials. Many workers must be shifted from peacetime production to wartime production. During 1942 we used for ordinary civilian purposes 92 billion dollars worth of goods. In 1943 civilian production must be cut to 70 billion dollars worth and by 1944 it must be cut to 60 billion dollars.

2. We must increase the number of persons in the nation's labor forces. People not now working must get into employment. Last spring 58 million persons in the United States, over 14 years of age, were employed. Of these, 44 million were men and 14 million were women. There were nearly 30 million women who were classified as homemakers. About eight million young people were in school, six million persons were classified as unable to work, and more than a million were in institutions.

Of the 58 million who were classified as being employed, about three million were not actually at work. The employed labor force meant

those who had jobs or those who were seeking work. We can add somewhat to the labor force by cutting down the amount of unemployment.

Of the eight million over 14 years of age who were in school, 7,600,000 were between 14 and 19 years of age. Some of these must be put to work if production goals are to be reached. Of the six million who were classified as unable to work, about three and one-half million have retired because they are over 65 years of age. From the two groups, young people in school and persons over 65 years, quite a labor force can be recruited. The Brookings report suggests that one-fifth of all these people must be employed.

Of the almost 30 million women classified as homemakers, there are many who have young children; others are in farm households which they cannot well leave. About six and one-half million women, however, who are not now working in industry, have said that they are available for full-time employment.

3. Increasing the hours of work. In 1939 the average hours worked per week was 37.3; in 1942 it was 42.4. The Brookings report declares that if our war production is to be brought to the necessary figure in 1943, the work week must average 46 hours "for all workers, young and old, men and women." By 1944, it must be 48 hours.

4. Increasing efficiency. Production might be increased if the efficiency of workers everywhere were raised to a high standard—if each man produced more. Each man can produce more, of course, when labor-saving machinery of an improved character is used. During recent years there have been many improvements of that kind. In 1941, for example, 75,000 man hours were required to produce a bomber. Now, one can be produced with 18,000 man hours. The explanation is that mass production permits the most efficient use of machinery so that each man turns out more. The Brookings investigators think, however, that we cannot expect continued improvements of this kind. They do not think we can expect much additional production as a result of increased efficiency.

In summary, then, the Brookings report holds that if we are to maintain nine and one-half million men



Youth becomes prepared to play its part in war

AUTHENTICATED

in the armed services, we must produce 84 billion dollars worth of war materials. To attain such a goal we must take several steps: Employ 60 per cent of the available housewives (other than those on farms) under 45 years of age, without small children; employ "15 per cent of the youths between 14 and 19 years of age who would normally be in schools; as well as more than 15 per cent of the workers who have normally retired"; bring in at least 150,000 Mexican workers; raise the work week to 46 hours; and reduce production of goods for civilian use by one-third.

If the war effort is not to break down—if we are to keep in the field as large armed forces as the Army and Navy officials say we must have—we must take steps at once to produce enough to equip these forces. As things stand today we are increasing the Army and Navy, but are not making provision whereby the increasing forces can be maintained. We are, therefore, going in the direction of a breakdown. If it is to be avoided, action must come quickly.

Action Needed

The nation is not yet in a position to act quickly, because it is not organized to handle the manpower problem. There is indeed a Manpower Commission, headed by Paul McNutt, but it does not have the power to take the steps which are necessary. It cannot take men out of industries which are nonessential, and put them into plants which are doing war work. It has not the

power to put women, or youths, or unemployed older men into industries producing war materials. It cannot lengthen the work week.

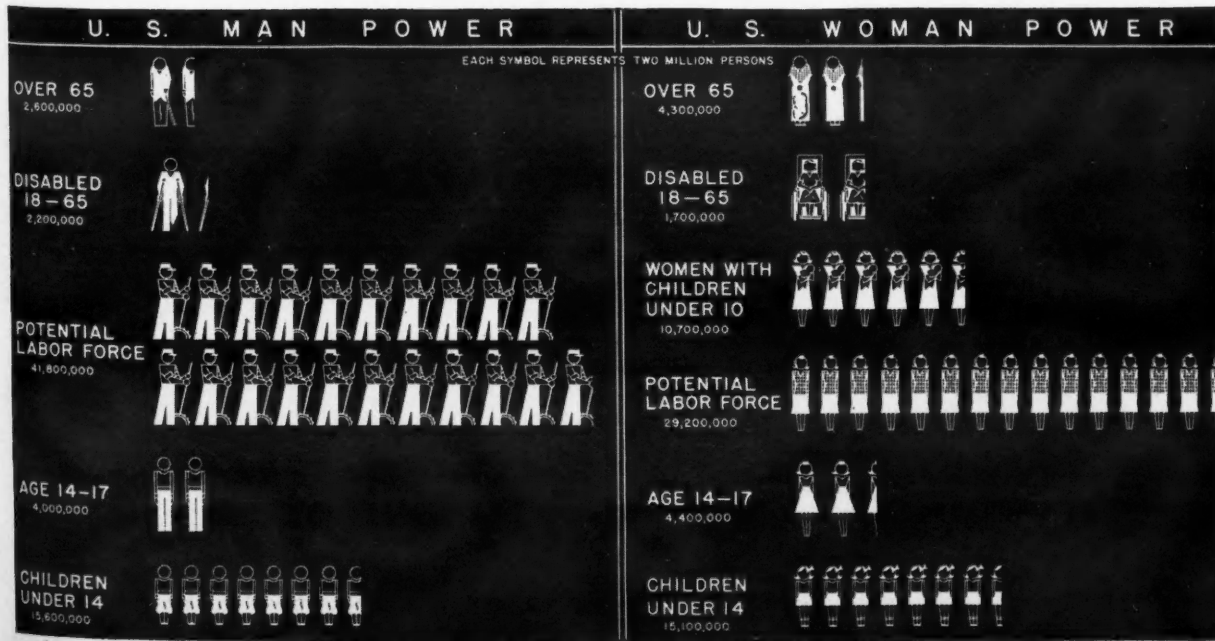
Mr. McNutt contends that the Manpower Commission should be able to compel men to work where they are needed, just as men are forced to go into the Army. The Senate and House committees which have investigated the manpower problem reply that compulsion is not necessary. They say that industrial conscription would give the government such vast powers over the American people as to threaten their liberties.

Meanwhile, the Manpower Commission is doing what it can through voluntary measures. It works through the United States Employment Service, which has local offices all over the country, in the attempt to supply workers where they are needed. It has sponsored large-scale recruiting of part-time farm workers. It has arranged to bring Mexican workers into this country and to enlist the aid of students in farm work. It has tried to prevent employers from "pirating" practices; that is, from inducing workers to transfer from other employments. It has tried to persuade employers to make the fullest possible use of the services of women, and has discouraged discriminations against Negro workers.

A committee of the House of Representatives has recommended that the entire manpower question, together with the problem of producing sufficient supplies for both the armed forces and the civilian population, be placed under a new agency, to be known as the Office of War Mobilization which would take over the work of the War Production Board, Selective Service, and the Manpower Commission. If Congress does not act quickly, something of this kind may be established by the President. Through such a centralized agency, it is argued, the whole war program would be organized more effectively.

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America's Goals for Future Security

WHAT do the American people need in order to be comfortable and secure? Stuart Chase raises that question in a book entitled *Goals for America; A Budget of Our Needs and Resources* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, \$1). His answer is that they need plenty of the right kind of food; well-built, comfortable houses; adequate clothing, health services; and education. In brief summary, Mr. Chase's analysis of the five goals follows:

1. Food. Many Americans do not have enough food, and still larger numbers do not have the right kinds. Seventy-five per cent of the American people need a better diet. This does not mean that 75 per cent of the people are poor. Many well-to-do people do not choose their foods wisely. About one-sixth of the people live on meals which cost five cents, on the average, whereas, the average meal furnished to a soldier costs 15 cents. About one-fourth of all the families have very poor diets.

The Department of Agriculture figures that there are 10 million children in America on deficient diets. About 30 per cent of the people live below the diet danger line—that is, their health is impaired or threatened because they do not have enough food, or do not have the right kinds.

There is no question but that enough foods of the right kinds can be produced in this country to give all the people what they need. A sufficient quantity of food could be produced by increasing the amount of land growing crops by only 2.5 per cent, even if there were no increase in yields.

While we could easily raise enough food for all, there needs to be some shift in present production. Less wheat should be produced and more acres should be put to the production of hay, feed, and trucking crops. There should be more hogs, chickens, and milk cows raised.

2. Shelter. The American people are not now well housed. Millions are huddled together in miserable slums, and it is to be remembered that there are rural slums as well as city slums. Half of all the houses and apartments of the United States are either in need of major repairs, or have no bath, or both. In a typical New England city, it was found that two-fifths of all the houses were in very poor repair. Of the 7,000,000 farm homes, 6,500,000

have no baths; 6,000,000 do not have running water; fewer than one-third have electricity.

It will take time, at best, to furnish good houses for all the people. Probably 1,600,000 houses and apartments would have to be built each year for 10 years. This is between two and three times as many as were built in 1940—more than have been built during any year of American history. Houses for all, however, could be built. It is not at all an impossible task. It will be easier when prefabricated houses come into style. These prefabricated houses are being built on a great scale now for war workers and this kind of cheap construction will, no doubt, be continued after the war.

3. Clothing. Many people are poorly clad. And yet, it would be relatively easy to produce enough clothing so that all might have plenty. If a family has an income of \$1,800 a year, the members of the family ordinarily have enough clothing for comfort. A 10 per cent increase in the quantity of clothing produced would furnish enough so that every family might have as much clothing as the \$1,800-a-year family now has. The clothing industry is today capable of turning out more clothes than the people of the United States need.

4. Health. Physical examinations conducted by the Army emphasize the poor health of the American people. Other investigations point the same way. A study of 25,000 typical families in a rural section of the country shows that 69 per cent had unfilled cavities in their teeth; 79 per cent had impaired hearing; 55 per cent had defective tonsils; 26 per cent of the children had defective vision.

The nation, as a whole, is not now equipped so that all the people could have the right kind of care. There are not enough doctors and dentists, and not enough hospitals. There should be 179 dentists for every 100,000 population. This number would be required if all the people had their teeth cared for properly. There are, however, only 56 dentists for every 100,000. There should be 142 doctors per 100,000 and there are only 126.

There are about a million persons in the country who are engaged in what may be called "health industry." There would have to be some increase in this number if all the people were to have the right kind of health services, but the increase would not need to be more than 600,000. It would not be a difficult thing to provide adequately for health care for all the people if we should turn our attention to it.

5. Education. The 1940 census asked everyone in the country, 25 years of age and over, how much schooling he had had. This was discovered: More than three per cent had had no schooling at all; nearly 10 per cent not more than four years of grade school; 46 per cent had had from five to eight years of school-work; 15 per cent had attended high school, but did not finish; 14 per cent had finished high school; 10 per cent had been to college; and nearly five per cent had graduated from college.

A better record than that is being made by the young people today. About two-thirds of all those who

are of high school age are actually in high school and 95 per cent of all children between seven and 15 are in school. In order to give every normal child an education through high school, the cost of education would increase materially. Instead of the million teachers which we now have, there would have to be 1,650,000. It

close, no arrangements will be made for putting them in peacetime production. In that case, there will be widespread unemployment and terrible depression.

Mr. Chase argues that when the war is over, we should keep on producing, only instead of producing war materials, we should produce



Security, food, shelter, and opportunity for development are the goals we seek for the individual and for the family.

would not be easy to give this amount of schooling to all, but the country has the resources to do it.

The conclusion, is, therefore, that the people of the United States have the resources to give every person in the country adequate food, shelter, clothing, health services, and education. If there has been any doubt about their ability to produce almost fabulous quantities of any kind of goods we care to produce, that doubt has been removed during the war. New inventions have been put to use; new efficiency processes have been devised; and the output of our factories is being increased at a rate which is nothing short of amazing.

New factories have been put up all over the country, some of them by the government and some by private industry. These new plants have been built at an expense of 15 billion dollars, which is 15 times the value of all the automobile factories of the nation in 1938. These factories now producing war implements and materials can, in nearly all cases, be put to the production of goods for ordinary use when peace comes. There is, therefore, almost no limit to what can be produced in America, if our production plan is handled wisely.

There is, of course, danger that it will not be handled wisely—that when the war is over, the soldiers come home, and the war industries

the kinds of things we need in order to have a high standard of living.

We should, for example, start tearing down the slums. We should rebuild our cities; build hospitals, schools, dams for flood control and the production of electricity. We should work over our whole transportation system and do a really magnificent job at making the industries of the country modern and making the cities and the countryside more useful and more beautiful.

Part of this work can be done by private enterprise. For example, it is thought that most of the house building could be done by private business. But wherever private business failed to get things going, the government should step in and carry on the enterprise. Thus, standards of living of all the people would be raised, and at the same time, work would be found for the millions of returning soldiers and the other millions employed in war industries.

Answers to News Quiz

1. Egypt.
2. Three gallons.
3. True.
4. (b).
5. One in the Senate, four in the House.
6. Carthage.
7. (b).
8. Toulon—important naval base in southern France, where most of the French fleet now rides; Buna and Gona are twin Japanese bases on the northeast coast of New Guinea.
9. (d).
10. The "General Grant" is our M-3 medium tank, and the "General Sherman" is our M-4 medium tank.
11. They are British tanks—medium, light, and heavy, respectively.



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